

# Numismatics International

P.O. Box 30013

Dallas, Texas 75230

Fifty-fifth meeting of  
NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL  
Wednesday, January 15, 1969, 7:30 P.M.  
Northwest National Bank - Community Room  
Walnut Hill Shopping Village  
DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

PROGRAM: "Gold Coins of the World" with color slides.

SPEAKER: John Vandigriff

## ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR:

ARGENTINA, 25 Pesos 1968, Y35, UNC	\$ .60 ea.
BHUTAN, 1/2 Rupee, Y4a, UNC	1.25 ea.
CEYLON, 1963 set, Y43-49, UNC	1.50 set
FRENCH SOMALILAND, Y5-7, UNC	.60 set
HONG KONG, 1 Dollar, Y8, F/VF	38.50 ea.
JAPAN, 1 Yen, Y5, 1870, VF	25.00 ea.
" 1 Yen, YA25, XF/AU	5.00 ea.
MACAO, Y1a, Y2a, Y4a, UNC	.90 set
NETHERLANDS, 2½ Guilders, Y47, XF/AU	2.25 ea.
REUNION, Y8-12, UNC	1.50 set
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON, Y1-2, UNC	.50 set
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Y20, F/VF	1.50 ea.
" " Y21, F/VF	1.50 ea.
" " Y22, F/VF	2.25 ea.
URUGUAY, 1, 5 & 10 Peso 1968, Y45-47, UNC	.45 set
VATICAN CITY 1968 FAO set (8 coins-new types)	4.25 set
WESTERN SAMOA, Y1-6, UNC	2.25 set

All orders for above coins must be in by January 22nd.

BOOK: "Report of Committee to Research World  
Coinage Type and Varieties" - by NI-GCTA  
members, 126 pp, 10 plates, \$2.00 ea.

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## 1968 MEMBERSHIP CONTEST RESULTS -- HOGAN WINS !!

During the Membership Drive, that ended December 18th at the Dinner Meeting, NI members signed up 64 new members. Pat Hogan, with 12 new members, won the first place award of a 1964 South Africa Proof Set mounted in a plastic case. Bob Tomlinson signed up 10 members to finish second and Rex McGee signed up 8 members for a third place finish. Congratulations are due these three and to the NI members who signed up the 36 other new members. Membership at December 18, 1968 numbered 161 as compared to 89 members on December 1, 1967, just one year earlier.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT:

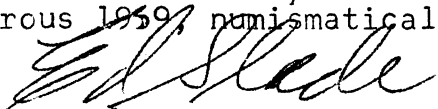
The staff and committee assignments for 1969 are listed below and I find myself most fortunate to have such a talented group of members to call upon for assistance.

One desire that will be the goal of my administration is to find a solution for a more active participation by the out-of-town members in the operation of the club. Many of you have cooperated in various club projects as well as furnishing excellent articles for publication in the bulletin, but we also are in need of additional support from members who have not contributed in the past.

I would like to make an appeal to all past contributors to club projects and the bulletin to continue your fine support but also am requesting that each of the non-contributing members seriously consider submitting an item, short or detailed, of numismatic interest for inclusion in the bulletin. Each of you have a specialty or interesting story concerning numismatics that fellow members in the club would appreciate reading about.

A special appeal is being made to our members outside the United States. Each of you are invited to submit items of numismatic or historic interest concerning your own country.

In closing, I would like to extend my best wishes to one and all for a happy and prosperous 1969, numismatically and personally.



EDWARD E. SLADE, JR., President

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COMMITTEE & STAFF ASSIGNMENTS FOR 1969

Program Chairman: Don Rubarts

Publicity: Frances Landon

Auction Committee:

Auctioneer: Wally Widtman

Tallymen: Jim Harris

Kenneth Robinson

Don Rubarts

R.A. Underwood, Jr.

Door Prizes: Cora Dulaney

Club Historian: K. T. Edwards

Refreshments: Mrs. Ed Slade

Bulletin Staff:

Editor: Marvin L. Fraley

Printing: Jack E. Lewis

Mailing: K. T. Edwards

Ed Slade, Jr.

Bob Ward

M. C. Smith

ANA & TNA Club Representative:  
Frances Landon

Membership Committee:

Chairman: Jack E. Lewis

Vice-Chairman, Local Membership: Kenneth Robinson

Vice-Chairman, Out-of-town Membership: Bob Tomlinson



DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS: Members #283-287 published in the December Bulletin have been admitted to membership.

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NEW APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objection is received by February 1, 1969, their membership will become effective that date:

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 288 | Pat Whitehurst<br>1628 Bryan<br>Dallas, Texas 75201               | Ancients.                                  |
| 289 | Ben Swanson<br>1095th Support Squadron<br>Bossier Base, La. 71110 |  |
| 290 | Pat Warner<br>5500 NW 32nd<br>Oklahoma City, Okla. 73122          | Mexico & South America.<br>Trades by Mail. |
| 291 | Jack Leonardo<br>P. O. Box 17162<br>Dallas, Texas 75217           | World Types & Crowns.<br>Trades by Mail.   |
| 292 | Jack Payton<br>1605 Dudley Lane<br>Bossier City, La. 71010        |  |

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Thomas L. Crow 322 Forder Rd. St. Louis, Missouri 63129	C. H. Stichway 1037 Ionio St. Jacksonville, Fla. 32206
Richard Legg VA-72 FPO New York, N. Y. 09501	*Dan Stoltenberg Box 2866 Texas City, Texas 77590

\* Note a change in collecting specialty for Dan Stoltenberg from World Type to Belgium & Belgian Congo.

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GLENN RITTER NEEDS EARLY YEOMAN EDITIONS: Glenn is trying to obtain copies of the 2nd and 4th Edition Modern World Coins by R. S. Yeoman. Anyone having these that would desire to sell or trade them should write Glenn stating condition, price or trade desired. Glenn V. Ritter, P. O. Box 20061, Denver, Colorado 80220

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Due to shortage of space, without the additional cost of a 2-ounce mailing, the list of Outstanding Orders and Extra Coins Available For Sale will be deleted from this month's bulletin. Back next month.

REMEMBER TO PAY YOUR 1969 DUES IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO!!



"WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL" LISTINGS:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TENTATIVE CATALOG NO. &amp; ISSUE</u>	<u>TENTATIVE VALUE</u>
ARGENTINA:	Y35 25 Pesos Nickel-clad Steel 1968 Comm. 80th Anniv. Death of Sarmiento	\$ .75
BRAZIL:	Y87 1 Centavo Stainless Steel 1967	.10
	Y88 2 Centavos " " "	.15
	Y89 5 " " "	.20
	Y90 10 Centavos Copper-Nickel 1967	.25
	Y91 20 " " "	.30
	Y92 50 " Nickel 1967	.50
COLOMBIA:	Y81 5 Pesos Copper-Nickel 1968 Comm. Eucharistic Congress	1.50
GER. DEM. REP.: (EAST GERMANY)	Y12 5 Pfennig Aluminum 1968	.40
NETHERLANDS:	Y61a 1 Gulden Nickel 1967	.60
PARAGUAY:	Y29 300 Guaranies Silver 1968 (Crown) War Centennial Commemorative	4.00
RHODESIA:	YA1 3 Pence Copper-Nickel 1968	.30
VENEZUELA:	Y43 2 Bolivares Nickel 1967	1.00

With deep regrets, Whitman announced in the December 1968 issue of "Whitman Numismatic Journal" that they were suspending publication of the magazine. Whitman announced that their decision to abandon the magazine was the fact that they believe their publishing program could be better projected toward the production of books and of other hobby items for collectors.

NI is presently investigating the possibilities of continuing this "New Issue" service to its membership in some manner. Until this problem is resolved further publication of new issue information will be suspended, temporarily we hope.

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SEYCHELLES: Member John K. Graves passes on this interesting tidbit of information:

"Have you ever made a comparison between one country now selling for fairly high prices, like British Honduras, and another selling for relatively low prices, like Seychelles? Without rechecking it, if I remember correctly, more than 70% of Seychelles' coins are under 50,000 mintage as compared to British Honduras at about 45%."

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NOTE: The following three pages are unnumbered for the benefit of those members desiring to insert these pages into their copies of the NI-GCTA Report as a supplement.

NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF CHINA SINCE 1875

by Patrick D. Hogan

The following notes on the coin-listings of China in the NI-GCTA "Final Report of Committee to Research World Coinage Types and Varieties" will, it is hoped, serve as a useful summary of the numismatics of this vast, and complicated country. Some new information has come to light since the Report was printed and it will be incorporated in these notes.

EMPIRE:

The Tientsin Mint began operations in 1904 and in 1910 it was to become the Central Mint of China in an effort to systemize the currency of China. Kann tells us that -- "The Central Government actually had but little power in the direction of the policy of the numerous Mints, which were under the control of the provincial authorities." The first attempt to reform the coinage of China can be seen in the attempt to make a universal copper coinage in the Tai Ch'ing Ti Kuo Copper Coin pattern. This was initiated in 1904 with the opening of the Tientsin Mint. However, the abuses of the provincial mints continued. The second attempt in 1910 was also doomed to failure due to the Revolution in the following year. The second reform would have closed most of the provincial mints -- or at least the government would have taken direct control of them -- and a universal coinage would have been minted. The Tientsin Mint had become equipped with the latest minting machines for engraving dies from a master die, thus spelling the end of the multitude of die varieties which exist in practically all types of struck coinage in China. However, the Revolution of 1911 shattered the dream of a universal Chinese coinage when the mints were looted and burned. The ten-wen coins, #37(YB9) and the silver coins of 1911, all dated year three of the Hsuan-t'ung era, are the result of the reform. Patterns of the bronze coins which were to be a part of this new monetary reform were made in Austria in the values of 1 and 5 Li and 1 and 2 Fen. The first three values are listed as #22, 36 and 38 in the Report. These were not accepted, and are thus only patterns. Guiseppe Ros says, "... the only piece issued was the 1-cent, on which the legend ...(one fen)...was changed into the customary ...(ten wen)". That is, to our #37. Based on this, we must delete #22, 36 and 38 from our list.

REPUBLIC:

From Ros we also learn the story behind the 5-cash coin of the Republic, - - "In 1915 dies had been engraved in the Wuchang mint for the turning out of 5-cash pieces ... but it was found out that an issue of these coins would have entailed considerable loss to the mint and it was never authorized by the Ministry of Finance." Thus, once again, we must delete this piece. Only lead trial pieces were known to Ros.

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NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF CHINA SINCE 1875 (Cont'd):

If Central Authority over the provincial mints was lacking in the late years of the Empire, it was non-existent by comparison in the first years of the Republic. The various mints were technically branch mints of the Central Mint -- the Tientsin Mint was re-opened in 1914 -- yet they were autonomous in practice. Many unofficial mints were also in operation with stolen equipment from provincial mints. Over 80 mints were striking Szechuan-type coins in that province at one time. Debasing of both silver and copper coinage was the rule. In our list we see 16 types of ten-cash pieces and Woodward lists over a hundred varieties. The pieces listed here do not have any provincial name on them and were struck variously at Nanking, Anking, Wuchang, Changsha, Taiyuan and Tientsin. Those from Tientsin, #50, were the result of another attempt to regularize the currency in 1916. This piece was designed by L.Giorgi. The latest attempt was also a failure. Wuchang's distinctive coinage, #45, with the "Chia-ho" rice and grain design is often erroneously attributed to the Province of Hunan. The same is true of the Taiyuan issues, #48 and 49, in relation to Shansi. These coins do not have any provincial designation on them and must be listed under the Republic. Numbers 54 and 55 were made at Kalgan, Jehol.

The year 1916 saw another doomed attempt to issue an universal Chinese coinage. Nos. 56 and 57 were Tientsin products in this attempt. (The 1-cent with the center hole unpunched is a mint sample, only.) This year also saw the attempt by Pres. Yuan Shih-kai to assume the imperial mantle for himself -- and the ensuing revolution begun in Yunnan province against this attempt. Now all pretense of provincial submission to central Peking authority was gone. Nos. 65 and the gold 10 yuan, Y-39, are reminders of the short-lived dynasty of Yuan.

Silver coinage of the Republic was initiated at Nanking, with the issuance of Sun Yat-sen Memento coins, and at Wuchang, with Li Yuan-hung coins. Ros, writing in 1917 did not know of the 10-cent SYS piece, but Kann lists it as #602 in his catalog. The two authors also differ on opinions of the 20-cent piece, #59. Ros says, -- "There is no doubt that it was issued as a coin --- but apparently very few specimens were struck, these being distributed among officials, and never put in circulation." Whereas Kann says -- "it did circulate to a fairly large extent as a 20-cent piece."

In 1914 Yuan Shih-kai silver coins were issued, and most mints had issues of the dollar-sized piece. There are several die varieties, and the pieces are often found to be made of debased silver.

Our listing shows a chronological break at the year 1927. In truth, issues after this date are from a new government, the Nationalist Government. After Yuan Shih-kai became president, Sun Yat-sen became disenchanted with the policies of the Peking

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NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF CHINA SINCE 1875 (Cont'd):

authorities, and set up another government in Canton. His power did not go much beyond the city borders -- and in fact, was much dependent on the good will of the local warlord. But he held on, and in the 1920's began to build up a base of power of his own, with Chiang Kai-shek as military leader. They began to expand, and though Sun died before the military movement got really underway, in a few years Chiang and his Kuomin forces had captured Nanking, moving the capital of the Nationalist Government there, and in 1928 Peking was captured. The shaky first Republic, called by many historians, The Phantom Republic, because of its limited control over the provinces of China, came to an end. The Nationalists, themselves, did not gain control over all of China Proper at any time. Warlords in the north and west continued to hold sway, and Communists built up their own Soviet regions. Then came the Japanese expansionists. Nos. 81 and 82 were issued for Chiang's troops in their northern drive. Under the Kuomintang, more attempts to reform the currency were attempted, the most notable being the 1935 Reform. (Coins dated 1935 are patterns). It is interesting to note that once again Currency Reform attempts were disrupted by political exigencies, for the Japanese invasion began in 1937. But the eastern mints were dismantled and the machinery was distributed amongst mints in the hands of the Nationalists further west, and coinages was continued.

Before we close on Republican issues, a word on portrait-coins should be made. There are many silver, and some copper pieces, struck with portraits of various leader of China. Of the copper ones, most are considered to be pure fancy, i.e., coins with the head of Yuan, Sun and Li. Woodward lists these, but G. Duncan Raeburn says they are fakes. Whether they are or not still remains to be known. Coins in debased copper with the head of Pres. Hsu Shih-chang, dated 1919, exist. Woodward lists them, and Raeburn does not refute them; but these are controversial -- not to their authenticity, but to what they actually are. Woodward lists the portrait as Ni Shen-chung, erroneously; and the coins of this type I have seen come with reverse 1 in our listing, not those that he lists. At any rate, they are very rare. Silver portraits on coins are numismatic pieces, but not coins, according to Rev. Coole, and I find it impossible to elaborate on this.

Patrick D. Hogan